

Santa Anna, Tex
March, 2nd, 1932.

Dear Kirby,

This is to thank
you for the two copies of
The World Tomorrow, The
three booklets, and the
good letter you wrote me,
all of which have been
read with much pleasure.

Now I know what kind
of man you are, because
"As a man thinketh in

his heart, so is he." Life is wonderful to me, and I would love to live to see the Christ life proven to be practical, as I am sure it will be. I especially enjoyed your book, "Jesus or Christianity", and the study on Mahatma Gandhi was fine too. I have been very much interested in his non violent policy of securing freedom for India.

Am glad you wrote me of your family, but it makes me wonder if I am getting old when I know that my pupils have children sixteen years old! Just think! I am a grandmother, and tomorrow is her third birthday. She is such a dear, and keeps me young, really.

I think you must remember Mrs. Mucklin and her daughter.

Mrs. Godfrey of Houston. They live in Whittier, California, and in a letter from Mrs. Godfrey last week, she told me that her mother is almost totally blind.

Am glad to know that your mother is still living and the boys are useful citizens, I am sure.

Again thanking you for the literature and wishing you and yours every desire of your hearts, and the peace and security that comes to every child of God.
Sincerely, Mrs. Florence B. Blair.

March 3, 1932

My dear Miss Reynolds:

Let me thank you for the promptness with which you send in your check for the rent each month.

We feel that we ought to reduce rent in view of falling prices, and so hereafter it will be allright if you send \$35 instead of the usual \$40.

Cordially yours,

Miss B. C. Reynolds
3947 - 48th Street
Long Island City, New York

KP:M

March 3, 1932

My dear Mr. Lotspeich:

It was good to see your signature again. My family and I expect to spend the summer at Blue Ridge, arriving about July 10.

I am under such extremely heavy pressure throughout the year that I am convinced that I ought to have a complete break from all speaking engagements, while I am at Blue Ridge.

Under the circumstances therefore I am afraid you had better not count on me for your summer school. I am telling Mr. Weatherford that I will speak twice during the summer, but unless I have some arbitrary limit there is a constant temptation to accept such engagements. As you know, my will power is very weak when it comes to declining invitations!

It will be good to see you again.

Cordially yours,

Mr. E. S. Lotspeich
State Young Men's Christian Association
345 Y. M. C. A. Building
Louisville, Ky.

KP:M

KIRBY PAGE
347 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 4, 1932

Dearest Alma:

I have thrilling news for you. I am coming to Baylor on June first to deliver the commencement address and will then have three or four days to spend with Mother in Lufkin before going on to Estes Park. Alas, you will be in California by that time, so that we shall have to wait another month before we get together at Blue Ridge.

Did I write you that Mr. Hoover of North Canton passed away a week ago? He was ~~over~~ ^{passed} eighty and had long been in feeble health. As you know, his pledge to me continues through this year and through 1933. Unfortunately, his funds have been tied up in bank suspensions, and I have been able to get only \$1000 so far. That means I have only been able to pay \$1000 on the boy's tuition. Captain Fairgrieve has been very decent about it, however.

To my astonishment I received \$500 from Mrs. Rockefeller for my work in response to a letter I wrote to her. This is a lifesaver as my other contributors are reducing their gifts drastically.

I am glad that you are helping Wilfred, and hope that you will be too generous rather than the other way round. You are right. We are lucky beyond our deserts.

I do hope that the doctor is making a lot of difference in your health.

Affectionately,

Daddy

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

12015

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

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NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
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Received at ROOM 914, 52 VANDERBILT AVE., N. Y.

1932 Nov 4 AM 11 34

NQ40 46=WACO TEX 4 1008A

DR KIRBY PAGE=

52 VANDERBILT AVE=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE DAY LETTER

INVITE YOU TO DELIVER COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BAYLOR
UNIVERSITY MORNING OF JUNE 1 THREE HUNDRED GRADUATES
FACULTY OF ONE HUNDRED AND TRUSTEES JOIN IN INVITATION
IF YOU ACCEPT BAYLOR HONORED TO CONFER HONORARY DEGREE
ALL EXPENSES AND HONORARIUM GREATLY HONORED TO HAVE YOU
PLEASE WIRE ANSWER COLLECT=

W S ALLEN ACTING PRESIDENT.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

March 5, 1932

Dear Paul:

Reinie shared with me your important letter which arrived yesterday. In the strictest confidence, he and I have taken the liberty of discussing its contents with Albert MacLeod, Sherwood Eddy, and Kevin Sayre, who is President of The World Tomorrow, Inc. In view of the fact that Sherwood is to be in Chicago for several days within a week or so, I decided not to come myself at this time but rather to write you somewhat fully. In discussing the possibility and expediency of transforming The World Tomorrow into a weekly publication, we should like to lay down the following propositions:

1. We are by no means sure that the proposal is at all practicable, and realize that at best we should have to overcome tremendous odds.
2. The need for a radical religious weekly is obvious and urgent. There is in this country at present no publication in the field that approaches economic, international, racial and political problems from the two-fold angle of radicalism and religion. A monthly comes too infrequently to make the continuous impact which is so desperately needed during these critical years. Such a publication should be thoroughly pacifist in international relations, strongly supporting the League of Nations and non-military sanctions; in the realm of economics it should be opposed to violent class war; it should stand for complete equality among the races; and in politics it should support the Socialist Party. It should be a religious journal, viewing all problems from the standpoint of ethical and spiritual values, and interpreting the meaning and significance of religion from many directions. It should place special emphasis upon the religion of Jesus and should seek to reveal his contribution toward the solution of modern problems.
3. Apart from the question of finance, which I shall discuss in a moment, The World Tomorrow has many resources and potentialities for this task. The editors are completely free and are not inhibited by a board of control. Kevin as President of the Board of Directors attends editorial conferences and is a valuable counsellor but never attempts to dictate the policy of the magazine. Moreover, he is usually in hearty agreement with the point of view held by Reinie and myself.

We have intimate contacts with most of the outstanding religious radicals in the country and can count heavily upon their cooperation. At the present time we are securing practically all of our articles without any payment whatever and we could easily secure twice as many

manuscripts of merit as we are able to use. If we adopt the policy of paying a cent a word for contributed articles, we would have no trouble whatever in securing an unlimited supply of high class material. In particular we could rely upon Norman Thomas, Hal Luccock, Paul Douglas, A. J. Muste, Paul Jones, and some of the younger writers such as John Bennett and Pat Malin. Our various contacts around the earth would enable us to secure first-hand information from various regions.

4. We are convinced that the financing of a new weekly is not impossible, although extremely difficult of accomplishment. As you probably know Meinie and I do not receive any salary whatever from The World Tomorrow. His salary comes from the Seminary and I raise my own budget from interested friends. The enclosed rough budget will indicate the situation as we envisage it.

As you will observe, our ability to carry out such a project depends largely upon our success with the \$200-speaking-proposition. As a basis for hope there are several factors: Sherwood has definitely agreed to speak under our auspices for a month beginning with the 6th of November. We will have no trouble whatever in securing 25 engagements for him which means 5,000 subscriptions for six months. I am prepared to do much of my own speaking on a similar basis and think I am not exaggerating when I say that I can get 50 such engagements during our fiscal year which, you should know, begins on September 1st. Meinie has agreed to set apart ten days for such engagements.

We have already made approaches to a number of outstanding speakers to participate in a series of one-day conferences during the month of October. Each of these conferences will yield 200 half-yearly subscriptions. I enclose one of the sheets describing this project. We have been definitely assured by the following that they will give at least one day, and most of them have agreed to give two days, to this venture: Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Edward A. Steiner, John Haynes Holmes, Harry Elmer Barnes, George A. Coe, Jerome Davis, Bishop Frederick Fisher, Charles F. Gilkey, Henry Kelgin, Lynn Harold Hough, Rabbi Edward L. Israel, William F. Hays, F. Ernest Johnson, Ashby Jones, Paul Jones, Harry Laidler, John A. Lapp, E. C. Lindeman, John Edward Melich, A. Ray Petty, Melford Luccock, Alva Taylor, J. Stitt Wilson, and several others. This will make possible at least 40 conferences, which would yield 8,000 subscribers. You will notice that including Sherwood, Meinie, myself and the above, we get a total of 125 days. In addition, we have a considerable number of friends upon whom we could rely for similar cooperation provided we had the dramatic appeal of helping to establish a weekly publication. Among other good possibilities are the following: Paul Douglas, Norman Thomas, Henry Sloane Coffin, Henry Gross, John Dewey, Sidney Fay, Hanley Hanson, Justin Nixon, Harry Overstreet, Bishop Scarlett, William Sweet, Ernest Fittle, and men of similar caliber.

The real problem is not to secure speakers - that is entirely feasible - the greatest difficulty will come in getting local committees to invite speakers on this basis. As you know we succeeded last October

in actually getting 110 local committees to stage World Tomorrow Peace Meetings, with a total attendance of approximately 100,000. The odds against are not insurmountable, partly because most of the men whom we have listed are often paid substantial honorariums; and fees from forums, colleges, and other institutions could be secured and applied toward the \$200.00. Much depends upon the enthusiasm which we are able to arouse among our local supporters. Surely it is not impossible to induce local committees to secure a total of \$200.00 for which they would receive two or three addresses by Rabbi Wise or some other outstanding speaker, and 200 subscriptions to the magazine for six months - without any further cost whatever.

We are especially interested in this project not merely because it will produce the necessary funds, it is also our best hope of building circulation. If we carry through the proposal to secure 200 speaking engagements of the sort indicated, the yield will be 40,000 short-term subscribers. Of course, they will not all come in at one time so we are counting on 30,000 within a few months after we get started, including our present circulation.

Our present thought is that if we decide to go ahead with the project, to bring out the first issue of the weekly in early September - two full months before the election. It would be difficult to find a more appropriate moment to launch a new project than at that time.

We are all more confident about the first year than thereafter. One of the problems would be to get local committees to repeat year after year. On the other hand, if Sherwood would continue to give us a month a year, Reine would reserve ten days, and I would continue much of my speaking, surely we could get enough speakers and cities to repeat to make possible a total of 100 to 125 engagements at \$200.00 per day. Moreover, if the magazine is any good, we ought to be able to renew from 25 to 30% of these subscriptions as they expire. Once we get a circulation of 30,000 or more, our income from advertising will increase substantially. It would also be possible then to get the magazine on the news stands. In our budget we have estimated practically no income at all from the news stands the first year. On the other hand, The Nation gets a very substantial income from this source.

5. With regard to the important question of your own security, if you could see fit to cast your lot with us, I think it would be possible to work out an arrangement whereby we could offer you a three-year contract guaranteeing your salary for that period, whether the World Tomorrow is able to keep going as a weekly or whether it has to revert to a monthly. We are thinking in terms of a \$6,000.00 salary for you, with the understanding that you would supplement this amount with whatever earnings you get from books and outside writing.

We have thought that you might be able to take twenty-five days a year and let us schedule you for these \$200.00 engagements. This would mean an average of one day every two weeks, or three days a month. Of course, it would be easy to arrange intermittent engagements at nearby places, if you care to give a portion of your Sundays for this purpose. It might be desirable for you to concentrate on ministers' meetings every two weeks. We realize that it would be unwise to expect you to carry a

heavy program of speaking, but we believe that 25 engagements a year would not impose an undue burden upon you. You would be at liberty to retain honorariums from speaking, exclusive of the 25 engagements which we arrange.

6. Concerning the question of relationships, we are thinking in terms of your becoming an editor on an equal basis with Reinie and myself. Major questions of policy would be determined by the three of us after consultation with Mac, Kevin and members of the editorial council.

With regard to what you say about living in New York, it is worth pointing out that near to the city there are numerous suburban communities not unlike Winnetka in the possibilities offered.

I have written thus fully to give you as good a basis as possible for serious consideration of this proposal. Sherwood will call you when he arrives in the city, and the two of you can have a long talk about the whole venture. If it appeals to you, I would be prepared to come to Chicago and talk the matter over in fuller detail.

While this whole project would involve heavy burdens for us all, I am more and more intrigued with the idea and want to explore it to the utmost length before it is abandoned. After talking with Sherwood, write us fully how you feel about the whole proposition.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Paul Hutchinson
1028 Cherry St.
Winnetka, Ill.

KP:ST

C O P Y

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY
WACO, TEXAS

Office of President

March 5, 1932

Honorable Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Page:

I am happy that you have accepted my invitation to deliver our commencement address on June 1. Unless you prefer to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws I shall recommend to the Faculty and Trustees the degree of Doctor of Literature. We will furnish the academic costume.

The commencement procession starts at nine-thirty on the morning of June 1. If you will let me know what time you will arrive in Waco I shall be happy to meet you at the train.

Very sincerely,

(signed) W. S. Allen
Acting President

WSA:CH

Baylor University
Waco, Texas
Office of President

March 5, 1932

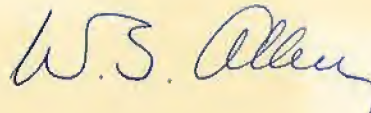
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We are all more confident about the first year than thereafter. One of the problems would be to get local committees to repeat year after year. On the other hand, if Sherwood would continue to give us a month a year, Reinie would reserve ten days, and I would continue much of my speaking, surely we could get enough speakers and cities to repeat to make possible a total of 100 to 125 engagements at \$200.00 per day. Moreover, if the magazine is any good, we ought to be able to renew from 25 to 30% of these subscriptions as they expire. Once we get a circulation of 30,000 or more, our income from advertising will increase substantially. It would also be possible then to get the magazine on the news stands. In our budget we have estimated practically no income at all from the news stands the first year. On the other hand, The Nation gets a very substantial income from this source.

5. With regard to the important question of your own security. If you could see fit to cast your lot with us, I think it would be possible to work out an arrangement whereby we could offer you a three-year contract guaranteeing your salary for that period, whether the World Tomorrow is able to keep going as a weekly or whether it has to revert to a monthly. We are thinking in terms of a \$6,000.00 salary for you, with the understanding that you would supplement this amount with whatever earnings you get from books and outside writing.

We have thought that you might be able to take twenty-five days a year and let us schedule you for these \$200.00 engagements. This would mean an average of one day every two weeks, or three days a month. Of course, it would be easy to arrange intermittent engagements at nearby places, if you care to give a portion of your Sundays for this purpose. It might be desirable for you to concentrate on ministers' meetings every two weeks. We realize that it would be unwise to expect you to carry a heavy program of speaking, but we believe that 25 engagements a year would not impose an undue burden upon you. You would be at liberty to retain honorariums from speaking, exclusive of the 25 engagements which we arrange.

6. Concerning the question of relationships, we are thinking in terms of your becoming an editor on an equal basis with Reinie and myself. Major questions of policy would be determined by the three of us after consultation with Mac, Nevin and members of the editorial council.

With regard to what you say about living in New York, it is worth pointing out that near to the city there are numerous suburban communities not unlike Winnetka in the possibilities offered.

I have written thus fully to give you as good a basis as possible for serious consideration of this proposal. Sherwood will call you when he arrives in the city, and the two of you can have a long talk about the whole venture. If it appeals to you, I would be prepared to come to Chicago and talk the matter over in fuller detail.

While this whole project would involve heavy burdens for us all, I am more and more intrigued with the idea and want to explore it to the utmost length before it is abandoned. After talking with Sherwood, write us fully how you feel about the whole proposition.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Paul Hutchinson
1028 Cherry Street
Winnetka, Illinois

KP:ET



PUBLISHERS
OF BOOKS

THE WOMANS PRESS

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT NATIONAL BOARD OF
THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS: EMISSARIUS, N. Y. TELEPHONE: PLAZA 4700

THE WOMANS PRESS
NATIONAL MAGAZINE
of the
Young Women's Christian Associations
of the
United States of America

March 7, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
The World Tomorrow
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Kirby:

The meeting on Friday night helped me to clarify my mind on the present situation. It will be a further help to that end if in this letter I try out my ideas on you. I felt closer to you on Friday night than for many years and I feel confident that there is enough of real friendship between you and us to make it safe to display my ignorance to you; you will be merciful and understanding.

In the first place, to start with a negation, I am farther removed from the Fellowship philosophy and position than ever. To conceive of "Christianness" as a separation from the only form of social organization in which we can be said to have our being, government, is more difficult for me now than in the days when I thought about the Fellowship position and decided against it. The end result of our discussion confirms my belief that a studied attempt to be a Christian absolutist weakens the resolution to find, in progressive crises, a real-politik which a given situation demands.

I am further convinced that self-sacrifice, as construed in terms of self-immolation in order to demonstrate the power of Christian love is not that ultimate expression of "Christianness" which we once thought it to be. This can be said without casting obloquy upon those who in past eras have taken this way and, by their act, have set on some cause of righteousness. The point is that we have discovered other ways by which a more positive approach can be made to an unregenerate social state.

It is this philosophy that I had in mind when I spoke of the need for hard work. The pitiful part of Friday night's decision to send a delegation to China and Japan is that it seems to satisfy the proponents as action on their part, whereas it is really a delegation of the individual's responsibility, a writing off of that responsibility in terms of a relatively easy task.

When I came to the meeting I thought that I had cleared my mind in regard to the economic boycott. I still believe that it is not the method to be chosen first. But I see more clearly the relation of the boycott as a method

to the methods which seem to me desirable and possible. It is something like this: The economic blockade can be said to be like a snapshot. A slowly mobilized public opinion preceding the boycott is, in effect, like a slow camera acting on the same scene and producing the same results.

In a way, the use of the economic boycott at this time is an absolutist approach, used before we have exhausted resources which might achieve the same result, but which might possibly have by-product results more far-reaching and ultimately more effective in building a precedent for future international crises.

This is what I meant in affirming that the ultimate sanction on which the Covenant rests is world public opinion. Article XVI describes this sanction in terms of one method, the economic blockade. Since the Covenant was written we have learned more than we then knew in regard to other forms of public opinion which might be invoked up to the point of a mobilization in terms of an economic blockade. In holding the position that these other ways should be explored before the final method is used, I am uncertain as to whether this is because I am a "Christian" or because, as an educationalist, I believe that it is better workmanship and that greater results would be so achieved. Incidentally, I am not very much concerned as to whether or not it is "Christian"; perhaps I have identified "Christianness" with good workmanship.

The process of this mobilization would involve the same kind of expenditure of time, money, and above all, brains as that which is involved in mobilizing a country for war. I cannot be sure as to whether we turn away from this program because it does involve so much sacrificial hard work or because we have not envisaged its possibilities.

You see, I am convinced that there are in this country great pools of disciplined, organizable, informed public opinion which only need conduits for its efficacy. We have never estimated the strength that may now be available as a result of the education which has permeated this country since the War. For instance, the seven conferences of the Cause and Cure of War group have produced unmeasured results in the thinking of women. In the last two conferences I have noted the rise of spiritual intent and that purposive fervor which is at its best when it is fully informed.

The attempts of the Inter-organizational Council on Disarmament to find a formula for the organization of public opinion have gone agley because of conflict within the group in regard to the method around which mobilization seems desirable. We ought rather to seek a formula around the idea of the objectives to be sought. I do not know how to phrase this formula. I spoke on Friday night in terms of a world-registered opinion leading toward "moral censure." How it would be phrased I do not know.

I cannot understand the arguments of those who deplore the moral censure idea as making against the possibility of reinstating Japan in the family of nations. It might take hundreds of years to bring back Japan's

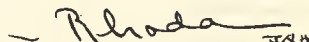
March 7, 1932

self-esteem. But the wages of sin is death. And it may very well be that it is more important to safeguard the principles upon which the world state must be built than to save a nation. One of the most potent ways of securing a disciplined family life is through the expression of disapproval when one member is unruly. The mark of the Christian family is to be found in the swift and complete reinstatement of the unruly member after he has been disciplined. The educational process which would follow a censure of the world would be as taxing upon our resources, as unflagging in its efforts, as the process which would lead to a censure vote. It is at this point that we have failed Germany.

If I could feel that we had exhausted all other means of mobilizing world opinion I could go all the way with you on the matter of an economic blockade. Such a blockade could not last long. The resentments stirred up by it would be directed toward governments. It may be that the results of a mobilization of citizens such as I have indicated would, in the long run, have more constructive results in the life of Japan and in the future conduct of other nations than an economic blockade set in motion by governments.

You will ask me how all of this is to be done. I do not know the answer. In my present mood I am more inclined to explore a method which will tax the resources of all of us than to drop back upon the mechanics of an economic blockade. We need the spur of tackling the impossible. For me, self immolation in hard work has displaced the old priority of sacrifice of life and limb in "standing for" a Christian principle.

Sincerely,

 Rhoda E. McCulloch

REMc:JAH

Dictated but not read.

Rhoda E. McCulloch
Editor-in-Chief



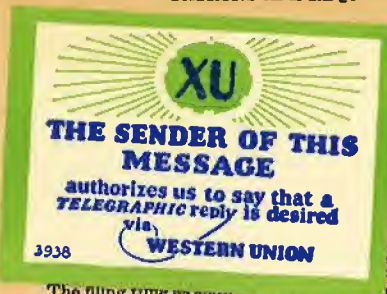
265 HENRY STREET

NEW YORK CITY

March 8, 1932

Dear Kirby:

I had only just returned to the city when I wrote you and, as I explained, I have been staying in Westchester, which accounts for my delay in answering. I have now returned upon my work and am back in town "for keeps" I hope.



WESTERN UNION

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DL = Day Letter
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KIRBY PAGE=

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MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

GREATLY REGRET REPORT YOU CANNOT BE WITH US APRIL EIGHT TO FOURTEEN SO IMPORTANT IS THIS CONFERENCE NOT ONLY TO METHODIST CHURCH BUT TO POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT PROTESTANTISM LATER IN RELATION TO ECONOMIC SITUATION THAT VENTURE TO REOPEN QUESTION CENTRAL POINT IN STRATEGY OF CONFERENCE IS CRITICAL ANALYSIS PRESENT SITUATION ON SECOND DAY CONVINCED NO MAN IN AMERICA SO WELL QUALIFIED BECAUSE OF INFORMATION AS WELL AS COMMANDING INFLUENCE TO RENDER THIS SERVICE AS YOURSELF HOLDING CONFERENCE MAY HINGE ON YOUR ACCEPTANCE CAN YOU NOT RECONSIDER AND COME FOR SATURDAY MORNING APRIL NINE WILL PROVIDE AIRPLANE PASSAGE IF NECESSARY WIRE REPLY COLLECT=

W E J GRATZ BLAINE E KIRKPATRICK PAUL HUTCHINSON
ROY E BURT.

March 8, 1932

My dear Mr. Allen:

I feel highly honored at the suggestion that you desire to recommend that I be given the degree of Doctor of Literature. This seems more attractive to me than any other degree that I could possibly secure, and I am grateful for your thoughtfulness.

I shall let you know in due time the hour of my arrival. I am looking forward with great eagerness to this important occasion.

Cordially yours,

Dr. W. S. Allen
Baylor University
Waco, Texas

KP:ST

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Industrial Secretary

March 9, 1932.

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Kirby:

Thank you for a copy of your letter of March 5th to Paul Hutchinson.

While I should immensely appreciate his assistance on the World Tomorrow, yet I cannot help feeling that your plan for bringing this about is based on an optimistic estimate that would not hold good in the realities of the present financial depression.

Even if you should be able to secure 25 - \$200 speaking engagements for Sherwood Eddy, it would not automatically follow that you would have 5,000 subscriptions for six months. Certain groups might put up \$200 but not secure 200 subscriptions at the same time. The difficulty is increased when you try to expand the thing to many conferences netting 40,000 subscriptions. A considerable margin of them would conflict with each other and with our present subscriptions. If an extremely large proportion of the new subscriptions were virtually gift affairs, it would cheapen the magazine and cut down the likelihood of renewals.

Your estimates apparently do not take into account that when the World Tomorrow becomes a weekly, its present subscription price will have to be raised at least \$1.00; and that this may seriously cut into the renewals of our present clientele.

The Nation's experience with news-stand sales may be better now than was formerly the case. My recollections, however, of conversations with Mr. Villard in former years, was to the effect that the newsstands were not at all an income producing proposition but rather the reverse. That unquestionably was the experience of the World Tomorrow during the two or three years when we tried out the experiment of newsstands with some very good topical numbers. You may say the difference between a weekly and a monthly would alter this, but I do not think so unless it altered it possibly for the worse. The public which buys magazines on the stands is not interested in a radical religious publication. I don't think you can jazz up the World Tomorrow in competition with Liberty, Snappy Stories and the rest sufficiently to attract a large number of buyers for us that way.

3/9/32

(K. Page)

In regard to Paul Hutchinson's salary, it may be necessary to pay him \$6,000, but this figure might be hard to justify to many of our present subscribers. It is considerably in excess of what radical organizations such as the Fellowship, the Civil Liberties Union, Committee on Militarism in Education, etc. pay. Whether this be right or not, I am sure you will understand after our talk the other day that I personally am not sharing in the three year guarantee which you suggest.

I am sorry to throw any cold water on your ardor. Most people in our kind of work get more or less tired and don't have ardor enough. However, there is such a thing as plunging too much. I consider the World Tomorrow is doing too valuable a piece of work for us to gamble with its very existence unless a number of us are clearly convinced that this is right.

Of course if you had a new "angel" coming into the picture to take the place of Hoover who is gone and who believed that the weekly proposition was important enough for him to guarantee Paul Hutchinson's \$6,000 salary for three years that would put things in an entirely new light. Again if the country were not in the throes of a financial depression which has put all our radical organizations to an extreme test, more could be said to justify your proposed risk.

The plan which you and Albert have worked out is ingenious and has, I am sure, real merit. I would favor a modified scheme for trying out for one year the number of new subscriptions we could get by a program of meetings with star speakers and not plunging now into a weekly and taking on Paul Hutchinson.

Meanwhile I want to say what I meant to say the other day but failed to when my mind got centered on other things, i. e., that I think that you and Albert are doing an awfully good job with the World Tomorrow as it now is. I think that the last two numbers have been fine. They justify your wisdom in reducing our staff in the matter of Gladys and Devere. I should feel that it were a thousand pities if this good work were jeopardized and your enthusiasm should cool because conditions do not warrant fulfillment of the larger hope for which you strive.

Ever with gratitude for your magnificent work,

Yours affectionately,

Kevin L. Page
Per G.P.

JNS-AP

Copy to Reinhold Niebuhr
" " Albert MacLeod.

(Dictated but not signed)

A DEPARTMENT OF PEACE

Somewhat wearied by the flood of printed matter expatiating upon Disarmament, we note with more than passive interest one point in the Twenty-Two Point Program for Patriots suggested by Kirby Page in the *National Defense* pamphlet. He advocates "the establishment of a National Peace Department in the Federal Government. Surely a Secretary of Peace is more urgently needed than a Secretary of War or a Secretary of Navy. Why not spend on education for peace a fraction of the amount squandered in military and naval preparedness?"

Although the proposal is a compromise since it does not presume to do away with war apparatus completely, we suspect that the establishment of such a department would prove a sharper blow in the side of war than have certain other peace-dispensing institutions in operation today. To many the functioning of this department would seem like an ironic contradiction, what, with a Secretary of Peace working alongside a Secretary of War and a Secretary of Navy. But if a Department of Peace could make more poignant the desire for peace of a united America, it could become an extremely effective force in preparing the nation for banishment of war.

March 10, 1932

Dear Paul:

Your note thrills me more than anything that has happened recently. I realize fully that you have in no sense committed yourself to the tentative proposition which we outlined. But the very fact that you are willing seriously to consider it has enormously increased my own enthusiasm for the project. I have been able to think of little else lately and am fully convinced that we ought to make a most vigorous effort to launch it.

I believe also that we have new light on how the enterprise could be financed. If after mature consideration and conversation with Sherwood, you are inclined to take it on, I would suggest that you come to New York and work out the details in consultation with the group here. If it is not possible for you to come here, I would be prepared to run out and discuss the matter with you at that end. If you are able to reach a favorable decision shortly, then I am prepared to drop everything else and visit 25 leading cities during the latter part of April and May in order to secure support for the project. The announcement of your change of base could be made at the time most agreeable to you, and you could arrive here in August or in September as you prefer.

I have in mind a series of Announcement Parties in these 25 cities. It would easily be possible to get together from 100 to 500 interested and semi-interested persons in each city. I could meet with one group at luncheon, another group at supper, with possibly an evening meeting; and would attempt to do three things:

1. Arouse enthusiasm for the project by a vivid presentation of the desperate need for a radical weekly journal of religion which will concentrate upon economic, political, international, and racial questions. It would be easy to show the pitiable plight of radicalism at the present moment and the utter inadequacy of its journalistic expression. Nothing would put as much new life into the radical movement as the appearance at this time of crisis of a weekly publication backed with the personnel we are able to command.

2. Secure at least 25 signatures to a card which would read somewhat as follows: "In order to aid in the transformation of The World Tomorrow into a weekly publication, I agree to secure ten new subscriptions for six months at the special rate of \$1.00 each, or to contribute an equivalent amount prior to June, 1933." If these cards were passed around the table or at a meeting, I feel certain that I could average 25 signatures per city, or 6,250 for the 25 communities.

3. While in the city, between meetings, I would plan to interview two or three key individuals with the purpose of securing outright contributions. I believe that I could average \$100 per city, or \$2,500 in the various places--making a total of approximately \$9,000 from subscriptions and gifts. I really believe that this is not impossible, if we move with despatch and efficiency. But even if I am able to secure only half of the above estimate, it will give us a grand start.

4. There is at least a remote possibility that I might be able to secure one or two substantial new gifts for the venture.

Another plan would be to send an attractive folder outlining the proposal, together with a pledge card as above, to all present subscribers of The World Tomorrow, members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, League for Industrial Democracy, Y. M. and Y. W. secretaries, select lists of ministers, college professors, etc. From these sources it ought to be possible to secure at least another 500 signatures, or 5,000 new subscriptions.

It has further occurred to me that we might enlarge the series of World Tomorrow meetings. You will recall that already we have tentative promises from 30 or 50 outstanding speakers to give us one or two days in October for a series of conferences on economic questions. Similar series could be arranged on political questions, race relations, war and peace, the church and social problems, etc. That is to say, we might be able to increase substantially the yield from these one-day conferences in cities or colleges.

I am now so certain in my own mind that this proposal ought to be and can be carried out, that I am ready to make a drastic personal commitment. If you are led to cast your lot with us, I am prepared to say that for the next three years I will do my utmost to see this thing through, no matter how much it costs in time and energy. If, in addition, you devote your full time to the magazine, Reinie carries his share, Mac gives himself unreservedly, Sherwood spends a month speaking under our auspices, while Nevin and other close friends support it as vigorously as they are able to do in view of their other responsibilities, I am convinced that a radical religious weekly can be launched and sustained.

I am praying about this with more fervor and confidence than I have about anything else for a long time. Light will come and power too! We shall await further word from you with the utmost eagerness. It would be a joy to work with you in so great a cause!

Cordially yours,

Kirby

Mr. Paul Hutchinson
1028 Cherry Street
Winnetka, Illinois

KP:ST

March 11, 1932

Dear Gladys:

Thanks for your note. I am delighted beyond words that you have found a satisfactory position. What a relief it must be to be able to reduce the ranks of the unemployed by one !

When you are in this part of the city, drop in and see us.

Cordially yours,

Miss Gladys E. Meyerand
365 Henry Street
New York City

March 12, 1932

Miss Adelaide Scherer
Farrar and Rinehart, Inc.
9 East 41st Street
New York City

Dear Miss Scherer:

I am enclosing some contracts for permissions to reprint selections in "Living Creatively" which must be signed by Farrar and Rinehart. I am also enclosing my check for \$65, which covers:

- \$30 to Doubleday, Doran & Co.
- \$10 to Harcourt, Brace & Co.
- \$25 to Ray Long & Richard R. Smith

I would appreciate it if you would see that these contracts are filled out and sent with the amounts due to the various publishers.

Cordially yours,



City Club of Rochester

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

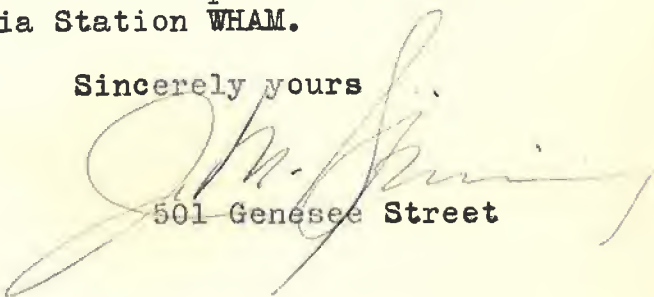
March 12, 1932

Dear Mr Page:

I have had one or two violent protests about your outrageous principles, but ninety-eight per cent of the comment, and there has been much of it, is to the effect that never have we had a more timely or saner presentation of the real issue. Personally I feel very proud that you were on our list and I hope that you will be again next year. It does a man good to meet you.

I enclose a couple of missives that came in via Station WHAM.

Sincerely yours


501 Genesee Street

Mr Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

WM. F. QUILLIAN, GENERAL SECRETARY

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

C. A. BOWEN, SECRETARY

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

MAR 14 1932

March 12, 1932

My dear Mr. Page:

We have syndicated with the Methodist Episcopal Church on your article entitled "The Higher Patriotism," and we should like very much to obtain from you your photograph with which to illustrate it. The photograph, of course, would be returned to you in good condition in that case.

With very best wishes,

Elizabeth Sewell.

Mr. Kirby Page
52 Vanderbilt Place
New York City

CHURCH SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LUCIUS H. BUGBEE, EDITOR

March 15, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Page;-

✓ Many thanks for your
fine article for the Church School Journal
entitled: "The Newer Patriotism". It is
exactly what I want for our July number.
We had to cut it slightly to fit it into
the space but without in any way losing
its value.

Cordially yours,

LHB-K

Lucius H. Bugbee

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The CHRISTIAN CENTURY

An Undenominational Journal of Religion

440 South Dearborn St., Chicago

15th March 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
Editor, The World Tomorrow
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York City New York

Dear Kirby:

I wonder if you could give me a little help by merely drawing upon the information which is at the tip of your mind?

I would like a list of books dealing with historical and philosophical aspects of peace. I have in mind Cadoux's, "The Early Christian Attitude Toward Peace," you own books, "The Sword and the Cross" and "The National Defense," Devere Allen's "The Fight for Peace." I am not so much concerned with books that arise directly out of the late war, such as Ponsonby's, or any contemporary books dealing with peace organizations, such as the League, etc., but I am interested not to overlook anything dealing with the philosophy of peace or dealing with the Christian attitude toward war, etc.

I do not want you to turn over your hand by the way of inconvenience, but by the use of whatever information comes to your mind without effort, you will do me a very particular favor by sending such information to me.

With all good wishes and many thanks for your kindness in this matter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Clayton Morrison
Editor, The Christian Century

CCM
anc

MAR 17 1932

189 Shonnard Terrace,
Yonkers, New York,
March 16, 1932.

Kirby Page Esq.,
52 Vanderbilt Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Kirby Page:

This will confirm our conversation of this morning, in which you generously agreed to permit me to list you among the speakers for WORLD ASSOCIATES; and also my statement that it will be agreeable to me for you to accept only such dates through WORLD ASSOCIATES as you feel able to accept. In other words, any requests which come to me from organizations wishing to book you, I will take up direct with you. We can then consider both the desirability of acceptance from your point of view and the honorarium you wish me to ask in case you feel you wish to consider taking such dates.

I have read over your pamphlet this evening and want to congratulate you on an attractive presentation. I think it is a very attractive booklet, and hope it will bring the results you want it to.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Leibert

E. R. Leibert.

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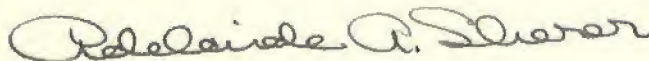
17th March 1932

Kirby Page, Esq.
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Page:

The permission to reprint blanks which you sent on to me have now gone on respectively to Doubleday, Doren & Company, Harcourt, Brace & Company, and Ray Long & Richard R. Smith, Inc., together with our checks. Thank you for your check for \$65.00 covering these fees.

Sincerely yours,



Assistant to Mr. Farrar

AS:D

March 17, 1932

My dear Friend:

In response to your letter of March 15 I am glad to submit a suggested bibliography:

1. G. J. Heering, The Fall of Christianity, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London. This is a rewarding study by a Dutch professor of the relationship of Christianity to the State and war.
2. Esme Wingfield-Stratford, They That Take the Sword, William Morrow and Company. This is an illuminating sweep of history by a British historian.
3. A.C.F. Beales, The History of Peace, The Dial Press. The author does not deal as exhaustively with the American scene as is done by Devere Allen, but he is more comprehensive in his treatment of certain aspects of the continental peace movement.
4. William I. Hull, The War-Method and The Peace-Method, Fleming H. Revell Company. A Quaker's verdict on the history of war.
5. Johannes Mattern, Concepts of State, Sovereignty and International Law, The John Hopkins Press. A theoretical discussion of the various aspects of State sovereignty.
6. Leonard Woolf, Imperialism and Civilization, Harcourt, Brace and Company. A short and illuminating discussion of the philosophy of imperialism.
7. Scott Nearing, The Twilight of Empire, The Vanguard Press. A Communist interpretation of imperialist cycles.
8. Victor Lefebvre, Scientific Disarmament, The Macmillan Company. I regard this as one of the most illuminating discussions of the technical aspects of disarmament.
9. Salvador De Madariaga, Disarmament, Coward-McCann, Inc. The relation of disarmament to world organization is the theme of this book with which you are doubtless familiar.
10. James Wilford Garner, American Foreign Policies, The New York University Press. Perhaps you do not need to be reminded of the significance of this thoughtful volume.

3-17-32

11. Harry Elmer Barnes, World Politics in Modern Civilization, Alfred A. Knopf.

12. Raymond Leslie Buell, International Relations, Henry Holt and Company.

13. Charles Hedges, The Background of International Relations, John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Here are three general volumes containing an immense amount of data and background material. I should think you would find it almost indispensable to have one or more of them at your elbow.

It is quite possible that you are familiar with all of these volumes, but at any rate I am glad to tabulate them for you.

Let me congratulate you heartily upon the opportunity and responsibility involved in delivering the Rauschenbush lectures. I shall look forward eagerly to the appearance of your volume.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Charles Clayton Morrison
The Christian Century
440 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

KP:M

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF THE
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740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO



THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AND
YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

BLAINE E. KIRKPATRICK, SUPERINTENDENT

March 18, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City

Dear Mr. Page:

The Committee here were immensely gratified and relieved when we received your wire indicating that it will be possible for you to be with us on Saturday of our Conference. We feel that the particular service which you can render by laying bare the present situation and of building a solid foundation upon which constructive action can later be worked out, is an indispensable step in the whole procedure. Permit me to thank you for your willingness, at your own inconvenience, to help in this way.

We shall be glad to have you study your schedule and if it would be to your advantage to cut short the time of coming to Chicago and returning, we shall be glad, as stated in our wire, to provide the extra expense involved in traveling by airplane.

We had figured that you could leave New York at four o'clock Friday afternoon, arriving at ten o'clock that night, so you could have a full night's rest here and spend the next forenoon and part of the afternoon with us, getting back to New York Sunday morning.

The meeting place, as finally determined, is The Chicago Training School 4949 Indiana Avenue, not far from the University of Chicago.

A special committee is to meet on Monday to work out a little more carefully the procedure we shall hope to follow. After that meeting we may write you further as to details.

- 2 -

Trusting that the outcome of this meeting may
justify the inconvenience to which you are being put,
I am,

Cordially yours,

Blaine E. Kirkpatrick

Committee on Studies in American Investments Abroad

ROOM 412, 70 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Algonquin 5459

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HARRY ELMER BARNES

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Arthur Warner

March 18, 1932.

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Page:

We are today requesting the Vanguard Press to send you copies of "The Capitalists in Colombia" by J. Fred Rippy and "Porto Rico: A Broken Pledge" by B.W. and J.W. Diffie. These two volumes are a part of the series of studies on American Investments Abroad which is being prepared under the auspices of this Committee.

We have on hand a number of copies of these books, as well as of Jenks' "Our Cuban Colony", Knight's "The Americans in Santo Domingo" and Marsh's "The Bankers in Bolivia" which are available for free distribution. In this connection it has occurred to us that you might be able to suggest the names of people who would be interested in receiving copies. If so, will you kindly send them to us and we will have the books forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

Harry E Barnes

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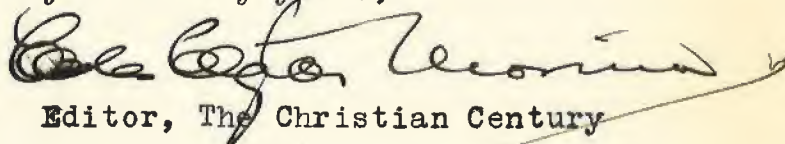
19th March 1932

Mr. Kirby Page
Editor, The World Tomorrow
52 Vanderbilt Avenue
New York City New York

Dear Kirby:

Like the good Christian that you are, you have
given me full measure, and running over! Your list is pre-
cisely what I wanted. Many thanks for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,


Editor, The Christian Century

March 20, 1932

My dear Frank:

Your note is exceedingly interesting. Prior to the appearance of General MacArthur I should attempt to inform as many students as possible as to his general point of view and the significance of his philosophy of militarism.

I doubt the wisdom of making a public protest against his appearance. The question of freedom of speech is obviously involved.

Do keep me in touch with developments.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Frank Vellig
2712 Glenmore Avenue
Pittsburgh (16) Pa.

KP:M

THE JAPAN MISSION

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1859)

Mita, Tsunamachi,
Shiba Ku, TOKYO

March 20th

Dear Kirby:-

I can write you very little. The reasons are two:- (a) Little I could write of the unbelievable developments of the past few weeks would be of value to you and (b) this is certain to be opened by the censors.

No, Kagawa is not in prison. Some, laus Dei, are, for reasons that will make them immortal heroes, but not K. At the moment, I think, ~~he~~ is off in Formosa or some other nice place preaching the Gospel(sic) in the "Kingdom of God Movement".

The cartoon on the cover of a certain magazine I know (it just arrived from Vanderbilt Ave.) expresses well the situation, except that the dog is not running fast enough nor frothing at the mouth.

I am glad of the vigorous action of the USA Government, BUT I can think of almost nothing that would so strengthen the hands of the reactionaries as much as the application by the USA alone of a government economic boycott. Already the mere newspaper mention of it has done vast damage to domestic peace.

I enclose a copy of a letter sent some time ago by a few of us. It is now stale, but if you can use it in any way, feel free to do so.

The "World Tomorrow" is an inspiration. More power to you!

As ever,



Please return to
↓

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
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THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AND
YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

BLAINE E. KIRKPATRICK, SUPERINTENDENT

March 21, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

My dear Mr. Page:

The Committee were immensely gratified and relieved when we received your wire indicating that it will be possible for you to be with us on Saturday of our conference. We feel that the particular service which you can render, of laying bare the present situation and of building a solid foundation upon which constructive action can later be worked out, is an indispensable step in the whole conference procedure.

Permit me to thank you again for your willingness, at your own inconvenience, to help in this way.

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The meeting place, as finally determined upon, is The Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Avenue, not far from the University of Chicago.

A sub-committee is meeting this week to work out a little more carefully the procedure we hope to follow.. After that meeting we may write you further as to details.

- 2 -

Trusting that the outcome of this conference may
justify the inconvenience to which you are being put
for it,

Cordially yours,

Blaine E. Krifarnick

BEK:BTE

EMERGENCY PEACE COMMITTEE OF JAPANESE CHRISTIANS

Executive:

Yasukuni Suzuki, secretary Friends Meeting
Toriji Kikuchi, secretary Anti-Opium League
Dr. Tomi Wada Kohra, Fellowship of Reconciliation
Kurataro Hirose, Anti-War League of laborers
Motoichiro Takahashi, Peace Education Movement

Care Toyohiko Kagawa
603 Kami-Kitazawa
Matsuzawa-Mura, Tokyo
March 21, Easter Day, 1932

2

Mr. Kirby Page
347 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Page:

Now the issue is between the United States and Japan. Japanese jingoists and militarists are plotting to bring about a war with the United States, and one of the latest books published here is by a Japanese rear-admiral, entitled, "The Deepening Crisis between Japan and America." A prominent advertisement of this book appeared in the Asahi, one of our largest newspapers. The book has been published in an edition of three hundred thousand, at the cheap price of ¥ 1.50.

From other indications also it is easy to guess that the Japanese army and navy are determined to have the next great war with the United States. The military officers are telling the soldiers about it. The enclosed article by Mr. Hirose explains conditions in Japan, which give rise to such militaristic aspirations. *suppose*

There are many peace-loving people in Japan, but they cannot express their opinions freely. If they should express their opinion distinctly their lives would be in danger, and so they remain silent. What Japan most needs now is true patriots rather than narrow-minded or egoistic ones.

The following is the message voted to be sent to peace-lovers in America by our Peace Committee here at its meeting on March 13th:

"Economic boycott and similar economic measures, oppression of Japanese students and immigrants, excite Japanese fascists and militarists and constitute weapons for them, introducing a grave crisis."

What we must do is to exchange our ideas. You Americans question us about the Manchurian affair and so forth, and we Japanese ask the Americans about the boycott provisions, etc. We must clear away the obstacles to peace. When there is no war we should not think it peace. The seeds of war are growing if we are not careful. So we must have vivid discussion with goodwill and in obedience to truth and international justice. We must understand each other more fully.

I have heard that under the foundation stone of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva there is a Roman proverb on parchment, which runs, roughly translated, "If you want peace, cultivate righteousness and justice." We must strive to practise this precept, by discussion, clear understanding, and in peace, not by violence nor destruction. In respect to these alternatives, we Japanese have had a bitter experience in Sino-Japanese relations.

May the peace-loving people in America and Japan grasp hands strongly with one another. May the Pacific Ocean remain eternally pacific!

Yours in Christian fellowship

Motochiro Takahashi.

Motochiro Takahashi

(signed on Easter Day, March 27th.)

↓ This sentence should not be published publicly.

The article by Mr. Hirose is sent under another cover.

Other members of the Committee:

Prof. Riichiro Hoashi, Waseda University, Tokyo

Rev. Gien Kashiwagi, pastor Annaka Congregational church; editor.

Miss Fusae Ichikawa, woman's suffrage leader, Tokyo

Miss Uta Hayashi, W.C.T.U. leader, Osaka

Rev. Michio Kozaki, Congregational pastor; national Christian leader in the Kingdom of God Movement, National Christian Council, S.S., etc.

Dr. Yonetaro Kimura, professor of sociology, Aoyama College, Tokyo

Rev. Kiyoshi Yabe, pastor and rural leader, Omi Province

Miss Michi Kawai, president Woman's Peace Association; etc.

Miss Taka Kato, secretary Tokyo Y.W.C.A.

Mr. Dentaro Maruyama, leader Chinese Y.M.C.A., Tokyo

Prof. Toyotaro Takemura, Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University, Tokyo

Rev. Susumu Tajima, pastor, Tokyo.

Yasunaga Oyadomari

Shigeko Takenaka

Toyohiko Kagawa

P.S. On the eve of Easter, 1932.

Dear Mr. Kirby Page:

Certainly Japan is no good about the Sino-Japanese disputes. But the responsibility is not only on the military but on us the peace-loving ones. There are many peace-loving people in Japan but they are not organized and generally have no social recognition. We were so lazy and foolish about the Chinese boycotts and other disputes. We need prophets and true patriots.

Now the problem is between you Americans and us Japanese. We must understand each other, for understanding increases goodwill and goodwill increases understanding. We Japanese have had a bitter experience about Sino-Japanese relations. We did not understand how the Chinese are striving to establish a good society in China. We Japanese have not understood their revolution, its meaning, and its stages of progress.

We Japanese have had a bitter experience about Sino-Japanese relations. Now, please understand Japan's situation. The over-production of population, when the world's peoples have shut their doors to us, - the powerlessness of the civil government to solve this crisis, - the lack of trust on the part of our people in the civil government, and the able-ness of the military, - and our narrow-minded patriotism! These are concrete conditions which cause the appearance of fascism in Japan, - a militarist fascism.

We pray and strive not to make Japan a second Germany. We must understand each other, and always clear away the obstacles to peace, as the Roman proverb says, "If you want peace, cultivate justice." Oh, question us please and we will answer about any problems, and also we will question, - why you boycott Japanese immigrants? - and so on. Let us make the Pacific remain pacific! Let there be no clouds and winds between us, - America and Japan.

I think till we shake off militarism and capitalism there will be no true peace in the whole world.

Let us, the peace-loving people in America and Japan, no, in all the nations, - grasp hands and unite under the flag of the Kingdom of God.

Motoyochiro Takahashi.

(A so much of the March 22nd letter cannot be published, I have written this postscript or second letter which may be published.)

March 24, 1932

I, Rose Dabney Forbes, promise to contribute to
The World Tomorrow in its weekly form, the sum of \$7,000.00
(Seven Thousand Dollars) payable between January and August, 1933.

With the expectation that the educational value of
the magazine will be evident along the lines of: International
peace, economics, prohibition, race relations and national
politics, I further pledge \$5,000.00 (Five Thousand Dollars) for
the same period during the years 1934 and 1935, and hope to in-
crease the amount to \$7,000.00 (Seven Thousand Dollars) for each
of these years.

Rose Dabney Forbes.

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CANNOT PERSUADE MYSELF PROPOSITION FEASIBLE WITHOUT LONG
TERM PLEDGES OF AT LEAST 25 THOUSAND APART FROM SMALL GIFTS
STOP EVEN THEN NOT SURE I WOULD ATTEMPT IT IN LIGHT OF
SECOND YEARS PROSPECTS STOP STILL CONSIDER FORTNIGHTLY
PROPOSAL A WASTE OF ENERGY STOP AS AGNES SAYS LACK OF CLEAR
CONVICTION IS STRONGEST INDICATION THIS IS NOT TIME TO
CHANGE STOP REACH THIS CONCLUSION WITH EXTREME RELUCTANCE
BUT IN LIGHT OF COUNSEL FROM MANY SOURCES AND MY OWN
PERSISTENT HESITATION STOP CANNOT SUFFICIENTLY EXPRESS MY
SENSE OF OBLIGATION TO YOU=

PAUL HUTCHINSON.

March 22, 1932

Dear Paul:

Thanks a lot for your telegram and the letter which came just a few moments ago. Mac and I have gone over the budget again and see where \$10,000 can be lepped off, if necessary. Our estimate of \$25,000 as the cost of mailing includes the expense of continuing sever thousand free copies that have been going to libraries and key individuals. If necessary, we can reduce this item by \$6,000. It will also be possible to reduce the amount paid for articles to \$1,000. These two cuts will reduce the budget to \$90,000.

We are exploring the possibility of finding a cheaper printing establishment, although we are not sure if the \$26,000 item can be substantially reduced.

You will notice that we are counting upon only \$5,000 advertising during the year, so that even if this amount were cut in half, the loss would only be \$2,500.

The first replies to my letters asking friends in various cities to assemble significant key groups to talk over this whole proposition are unanimously encouraging. I have not yet had a declination. The first two answers that come with regard to Sherwood's itinerary on the \$200.00 basis are both acceptances. Items one and three on the sheet of estimated receipts can be expanded as much as is necessary. That is, instead of doing 25 cities in the spring and another 25 in the fall, this number can be doubled if imperative.

What you say about the difficulties of repeating during the second year is impressive. It is encouraging, however, to remember that the amount of money that we would require from special groups would be substantially reduced during the second year. If worse comes to worse the second year, we could reduce our budget by at least \$17,000 by publishing a 32-page fortnightly. We can save \$9,000 on mailing; \$3,000 on paper; and \$5,000 on printing. These are very conservative estimates. That is to say, a 32-page fortnightly could be published for around \$70,000, which is only twice our present budget. I think we may say with finality that it would be possible to continue on a fortnightly basis.

I am leaving shortly for Florida and will reach there Thursday afternoon. I will wire you the outcome of my interview with Mrs. Forbes. I wonder if the matter is now sufficiently clear in your mind to justify your sending a telegram to me at the Don Fefar Hotel, Passa Grille Beach, St. Petersburg, Fla., in which you will conditionally accept our proposition.

I am going to ask Mrs. Forbes for \$7,500 a year for three years. If I get this amount, it will obviously make our venture much more secure. A telegram from you saying that you would accept provided she is willing to underwrite the proposition to this extent, would help me substantially in my approach to her.

The time has come when we must say to our liberal and radical friends that such an important project as we are undertaking deserves and demands their support even if they have to spend a little time in securing \$10.00 in subscriptions for us. As you well know, the Communist Party would have passed out of existence long ago had it not been for the fact that its members spend time and energy on various Communist projects far in excess of the average displayed by liberals and other radicals. I think we can make the kind of an appeal that will get results. After all, this whole venture depends upon whether or not we can find a couple of thousand persons who will cooperate with us to the extent of securing 10 subscriptions or the equivalent in cash. This will be difficult, but not impossible.

I have a feeling in my bones that this project is desperately needed; that with great difficulty it can be accomplished; and that we ought not to rest until it is really attained. I told Mac a few moments ago that I also have a feeling in my bones that you and Agnes are going to help us do it!

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Paul Hutchinson
1028 Cherry St.
Winnetka, Ill.

KP:ST

March 24, 1932

I, Rose Dabney Forbes, promise to contribute to
The World Tomorrow in its weekly form, the sum of \$7,000.00
(Seven Thousand Dollars) payable between January and August, 1933.

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the same period during the years 1934 and 1935, and hope to in-
crease the amount to \$7,000.00 (Seven Thousand Dollars) for each
of these years.

Rose Dabney Forbes.

Isle La Motte, Vermont,
March the 24th, 1932

Mr. Kirby Page,
347 Madison Ave.,
New York City

My Dear Mr. Page:

I thank you for the generous offer of 25 of the pamphlet edition of the National Defence for free distribution. I am inclosing 25¢ worth of stamps for the same.

My connection with this subject is very vital because I am called upon by Uncle Sam to pay for my pacifistic sentiments.

I am a native of Norway, graduated from Iowa Wesleyan College, and Boston University School of Theology. At this time I am preaching on Isle La Motte, Vermont, and expect to be ordained an elder in the Vermont Conference of the M. E. Church.

Your speech on "The Dollar and World Peace" delivered at Pen College several years ago aroused my thoughts on the vital subject of peace. Professor D. D. Vaughan of B. U. S. T. as well as other professors and ministers have instructed me further on this subject until my convictions crystalized into pacifistic idealism. I have done nothing worthy of punishment, have never been fined or brought into Court, and have lived a Christian life to best of my understanding and ability. As far as patriotism is concerned, I have never said a mean thing against the United States nor done anything unworthy of the privilege of American Citizenship. The only thing Uncle Sam has against me is that I can not conscientiously take human life.

The question of taking human life came up in Court on March the 30th, 1931, when I was naturalized in the District Court of Massachusetts. Judge Lowell admitted me to citizenship and I thought I should always be such. Now, however, the U. S. Government is bringing suit against me for an alleged violation of an Act of Congress, entitled 'An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.'

The thing that is hard for me to understand in this case is that two questions and answers, never made in Court, has been credited to me. They are as follows:

"-that at the said final hearing of the said petition in open Court, the said Gunnar Berg Bruvold answered 'No.' to the question, 'Are you willing to bear arms in the defense of the United States?', and to the question, 'Are you willing to defend the flag of the United States by force of arms?', the said Gunnar Berg Bruvold answered, 'I am unwilling to take human life for any cause.'"

I have taught the Boy Scouts, the students in the Daily Vacation Bible School to respect the Flag of the United States, and to show it reverence. Never have I said that I would not defend the flag of the United States. That question was not asked in Court. The other question was put to me by the judge as follows:

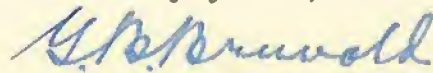
"In case of war between France and the United States, which God forbid, would you help France?" To this I answered: Certainly not! but I do not feel that I can take human life. "Neither do I like to take human life," replid the judge; and pronounced his "Passed" on my case, after which I took the oath of alligence to the United States and was given my final naturalization paper.

I shall have to make an answer to the bill brought against me before fourty-two days have expired from the date of the issue of the bill, which is dated March the 9th. That is April before the 20th.

I have spoken to Judge Harland B. Howe, judge of the U. S. District Court for the District of Vermont at Burlington. Being that I have not the means of procuring a legal advisor, I have planned to make my own plea in Court, but as I understand it, I shall probably loose my citizenship anyhow. That is what the judge and the clerck tought when I spoke to them.

Beside a few books on Theology, Sociology, Psychology, and kindred subjects, and some diplomas from various schools, I have nothing worth anything in dollars. The most prized possession I have is a good conscience toward God and men, and that I do not feel I can give up for any price. I am sorry that Uncle Sam cannot see that I do not want to be a bad citizen because of my pacifism. The future is in the lap of the Gods.

Sincerily yours,


G. B. Bruvold